

Terebra dislocata Say.	1	Vermicularia spirata Phil	110
Terebra protexta Conr.	20	Litorina angulifera Lam.	296
Conus pealii Green	95	Rissoina chesnelii Michaud.	338
Drillia leucozyma Dall.	10	Crepidula fornicata L.	4
Drillia thea Dall	20	Crepidula plana Say	5
Mangilia biconica C. B. Ads.	85	Crepidula aculeata Gruel	7
Mangilia stellata Stearns	65	Natica pusilla Say	120
Mangilia cerinella Dall	25	Neverita duplicata Say	2
Oliva literata Lam.	6	Sigaretus perspectivus Say.	23
Olivella mutica Say	1450	Ischnochiton papillosus C.	
Olivella floralia Ducl	12	B. Ads.	20
Olivella bullula Reeve		Acanthochites spiculosus	
(young)	60	Reeve	15
Marginella aureocincta		Polygyra cereolus Muhlf.	440
Stearns.	150	Polygyra cereolus Carpen-	
Marginella apicina Menke	630	teriana Bland	96
Marginella denticulata var.		Polygyra uvulifera Shutt.	2070
opalina Stearns	54	Succinea campestris Say.	35

NOTES ON POLYGYRA APPRESSA.

BY G. H. CHADWICK.

In Messrs. Pilsbry and Johnson's recent catalogue of North American Land Shells, *Polygyra (Triodopsis) appressa* (Say), is accredited to Scott Co., Va., among other localities. A fine series from that locality having come under my notice, I perceived a considerable difference between them and northern specimens, and a careful examination and comparison with examples of the typical form from Bernadotte, Ill., and *var. perigrapta* Pilsbry, from Tennessee, seem to fully confirm the distinction.

The Virginian variety, for which I propose the name *sculptior*, may be known by the following characters:

Surface *costulate* above, horn-colored inclining to reddish chestnut, becoming smoother and greenish beneath, entirely covered with a fine *spiral granulation*; upper lip-tooth obsolete; parietal tooth as in typical *appressa*. Diam. 14 to 18 mm.; alt. 7 to 9 mm.

While the warm color and coarse ribs are noticeable and constant features, the microscope discloses the most important diagnostic char-

acter, namely the beautiful fine granulation which covers even the ribs and shows a markedly spiral arrangement. This is quite different from the spaced spiral incised lines of *perigrapta*, which while slightly waved, cut the growth striæ so regularly as to produce a cancellated effect, the intervening surface being moreover always marked with excessively fine vertical scratches. A compound lens reveals incised spirals in typical *appressa* also, but exceedingly minute and rather irregular or punctate. Finally, in *sculptior* the whorls are generally narrower and more convex than in either of the other forms. In the tray-full examined there was but a single departure from the normal, and that was a *tridentata*!

The types are deposited with the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON THE MOLLUSCA ASSOCIATED WITH THE
MASTODON IN BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

The material which formed the basis of Mr. W. Hilles Smith's interesting paper in the July Nautilus, is the same covered by my article in the Nautilus for March, 1898 (Vol. XI., p. 121). The undetermined *Pisidia* there mentioned have been submitted to Dr. Sterki, who, with his usual good nature, has determined them as follows:

1. *Pisidium pentaperculum* St.
2. *Pisidium* sp. near "*abditum*," Distinct.
3. *Pisidium* sp. "near *abditum*."
4. *Pisidium roperi* St.
5. *Pisidium medianum* St.
6. *Pisidium* sp. "Resembles most *vesiculare*."
7. *Pisidium ventricosum* Prime.
8. *Pisidium milium* Held.

In this connection it is interesting to note that these forms are identical with those from the marl deposits in Tuscola County, which were examined by Dr. Sterki at the same time. This not only goes to prove that these shells were contemporaneous with the mastodon, but also that the post-pleistocene fauna was substantially the same throughout the lower peninsula of Michigan.